6.3 Length of time at present job. Table 78

Here again stability of employment is evidenced by the fact that the modal group had been in the same job for more than twenty years, while three-quarters had been employed at their present position for five years or more.

6.4 Basis of payment. Table 79

For those who receive wage incomes, sixty-six percent received their payments monthly while a fifth were paid daily. The self-employed category was almost half (46 %).

6.5 Number of hours worked per day. Table 80

The mean number of working hours per day was nine and one-half. Concentrations were found at eight hours (25 %), ten hours (19%) and twelve hours (17 %). The high number of working hours is influenced by the amount of self-employment in small businesses which cannot afford relief personnel.

6.6 Number of days worked per week. Table 81

A substantial majority of the sample worked the six-day-week (66 %). But almost half as many worked seven days, (28 %). These are the customary hours of the occupation.

6.7 Number of days worked in month previous to interview. Table 82

To check the amount of underemployment, respondents were asked how many actual working days they had worked in the month prior to the interviews. Assuming that less than twenty days per month was underemployment, we find that, of those working, about one tenth fell in this category. The actual amount of unemployment was thirteen percent. Together, then, we see that almost a quarter of the sample were unemployed or underemployed in the month previous to the interviews.

* D. J. R. SUPER, "Occupational level and job satisfaction", pp. 161 - 62.

Table 30

Number of Hours Worked per Day

Hours worked per day	Number	Percent
Total	1405	100.00
One	2	0.14
Two	–	–
Three	8	0.57
Four	15	1.07
Five	26	1.85
Six	140	9.97
Seven	84	5.98
Eight	356	25.34
Nine	105	7.55
Ten	217	15.44
Eleven	70	4.98
Twelve	241	17.15
Thirteen	15	1.07
Fourteen	44	3.13
Fifteen	40	2.85
Sixteen	28	1.99
Seventeen	4	0.28
More than seventeen	9	0.64

σ_1 = .880

σ = .898

U.S. Government Printing Office: 1954 O-341 (1948) 1-4 (1950) 5-11

p. 51 (A)

466

Table 81

Number of Days Worked per Week

Days worked per week	Number	Percent
Total	1435	100.00
One	6	0.42
Two	5	0.35
Three	15	1.04
Four	17	1.18
Five	46	3.21
Six	941	65.58
Seven	405	28.22

[illegible] = .020
[illegible] = .005

p. 51 (B)

44:Matthews and Akrawi S,G-3 (1945-1949) 1949 ME Middle East
Lebanon ME1

875 Letters, Science, or Teaching, or an engineering diploma. He must spend one year on probation.

A primary-school inspector is chosen either from secondary-school instructors who have spent at least five years in service, or from assistant instructors of primary schools who have served for at least ten years.

Finally, secondary- and vocational-school inspectors are chosen from among the professors of higher institutions, or from secondary- or vocational-school instructors who have spent not less than ten years in service, or from primary inspectors who have spent not less than ten years in service and who have taken a higher degree.

466 Legislative Decree No. 212, of August 31, 1942, fixes the conditions of employment of private-school teachers. As already indicated, it classifies the teaching staff as instructors, assistant instructors, and teachers, and fixes the grades and salaries of each. Further, it specifies the principles of appointment, promotion, discipline, leaves of absence, and compensation upon dismissal. It fixes the teaching load for primary-school teachers at no less than thirty hours a week, for teachers of the upper primary or equivalent secondary classes at no less than twenty-four hours a week, and for upper secondary classes (*deuxième, première, philosophie et mathématique*) at no less than eighteen hours. It also specifies the cost-of-living allowances for teachers in private schools. These changed progressively with the rise of prices during the war.

871 Perhaps the most important educational legislation in Lebanon of recent years is Decree No. 7,000, of October 1, 1946, issued only a few days before the last member of the American Council Commission left Lebanon. It is concerned with the opening, running, and supervision of private schools and is based on a previous similar decree (No. 7,962, of May 1, 1931), though with a number of significant new features.

This decree defines a private school as any educational institution founded or administered by an individual, a society, or a mission. To open a school, an official permit must be secured in the form of a decree which is issued upon the recommendation of the Minister of National Education and Fine Arts. Only persons who have attained the age of eighteen and who hold an official school certificate may teach in a private school at any level. Only persons who hold at least the *Brevet Primaire Supérieur* or its equivalent may direct a primary school; and only those who hold at least a complete *baccalauréat* or a higher degree may direct a secondary school. These heads of schools must be at least twenty-one years of age.

An individual or a recognized association wishing to open a school must submit the name of the proposed principal, his qualifications, his

62: L. L. O. S-5 (1947-1950) 1950 Ml Middle East

Israel MFI
Lebanon MEI

I
456

The members are for the most part employed persons not included in the General Federation of Jewish Labor ; 20 per cent. are independent workers.

The People's Sick Fund is designe to cover unorganised employees, independent workers and other persons not covered by the Workers' Sick Fund. It is open to anyone wh applies and has no membership qualification other than a monthly arnings limit of £I.80 to £I.100 to restrict the scheme to those mostin need of protection. Families are covered as a unit on payment f a fee representing 3 to 4 per cent. of monthly income. The yearly bdget of the fund is approximately £I.100,000, of which about 95 per cnt. is covered by members' contributions. The fund now operatin i more than 40 settlements, being especially active in rural areas. Its rvices in the various settlements include practitioner care, pharmacie issuing free medicines, and facilities for minor operations and labostory examinations. It also provides hospitalisation and convalescet care for its members and has a sanatorium of its own.

An insurance fund for temporar workers was established in 1949 and now insures about 20,000 temorary, seasonal and probational workers for supplementary benefits. Financed from employee and employer contributions, this fund pvides cash sickness and vacation benefits and operates a provident fuid. In addition, a building workers' insurance fund, established in 1945,now provides 18,000 construction workers with cash sickness and accident benefits, paid holidays, housing loans, a provident fund and life insrance.

A considerable number of provient funds are also maintained by private undertakings in Israel, mostof these being on a contributory basis. The majority of the funds epresent accumulated endowment schemes, but a few are pure insuranc or pension plans. Most of them also provide dismissal indemnities when employment is terminated before the age of retirement.

LEBANON

6
445
466.

Legislation related to social secrity in the Lebanon includes decrees fixing individual employer liability for industrial accident compensation and family allowances and a labor code which requires the employer to grant sick and maternity leaveand dismissal indemnities.

Workmen's Compensation

Legislative Decree No. 25 of May 1943 requires specified private and public undertakings in Leanon, including lumbering, inland

62: L. L. O. S-5 (1947-1950) 1950 Mi Middle East
Lebanon ME1

745
466

transport, archaeological operations and all undertakings using power-driven machinery or explosives, to pay compensation to their employees injured in occupational accidents. Insurance of this liability with a commercial insurer is optional. The employer must pay the cost of medical, surgical, pharmaceutical and hospital treatment, of transport, and of prosthetic appliances.

A cash benefit equal to 75 per cent. of wages is payable by the employer in case of temporary incapacity. This is to begin after a three-day waiting period and to continue till recovery or certification of permanent incapacity. In the latter event and where incapacity is total, a lump sum equalling 1,800 days of wages below specified maxima is payable if the victim is under 35 years of age, 1,500 days of wages if between 35 and 50, and 1,200 days of wages if over 50. Reduced payments are provided in case of permanent partial incapacity, in accordance with a schedule in the law. A lump sum equal to 1,000 days of wages is shared among surviving dependants according to prescribed rules, in case of death, and a funeral grant of up to £L.100[1] is also payable. Survivors of foreign workers receive compensation only if resident in Lebanon at the time of the accident, except that this restriction does not apply to nationals of countries granting equality of treatment to Lebanese nationals.

Sickness and Dismissal Indemnities

The Labour Code adopted by the Lebanese Parliament on 23 September 1946 requires industrial and commercial employers to grant sick pay in case of non-occupational illness, as follows: employees with 2 to 4 years of service, 1 month at full pay and 1 month at half pay; with 4 to 6 years of service, 1½ months at full pay and 1½ months at half pay; with 6 to 10 years of service, 2 months at full pay and 2 months at half pay; and with 10 years or more of service, 2½ months at full pay and 2½ months at half pay. Such employers must also grant maternity leave to their female employees, for 40 days partly before and partly after confinement, at full pay.

Employees dismissed for reasons other than misconduct are entitled to a dismissal indemnity equal normally to one month's pay for each year of service, up to a maximum of 20 months of pay; where the service is less than one year, the indemnity equals half a month's pay. Voluntary retirement with an indemnity is permitted at the age of 60 or after 25 years' service in one establishment. An indemnity is also payable to a woman leaving employment on marriage and to the heirs of a

[1] The par value of the Lebanese pound is 0.457 of a U.S. dollar.

62: I. L. O. S-5 (1947-1950) 1950 MI Middle East
Lebanon ME}
Saudi Arabia MI}
Syria MO}

L
745
946

worker who dies. Indemnities are paid in instalments on terms laid down by arbitration boards with reference to the status of the employee and employer.

Family Allowances

Legislative Decree No. 29 of 12 May 1943 requires each industrial and commercial employer in Lebanon to pay a family allowance to all family heads whom he employs. The amount of the allowance increases with the number of dependants. It rises from £L. 10 monthly for one child up to £L. 35 for five or more children; £L. 10 are also payable in respect of a wife living at home.

SAUDI ARABIA

SA
745

There is no available information indicating the existence of social security legislation in Saudi Arabia.

SYRIA

S
745
946

The Syrian Labour Code in Act No. 279 of 11 June 1946 establishes the liability of each employer to pay compensation in the event of employment injury, non-occupational sickness, confinement or dismissal.

Employment Injury

The employment injury provisions apply in general to all employees except agricultural workers not operating modern agricultural machinery; however, cash benefits are 50 per cent. smaller for employees of handicraft undertakings with four to nine workers and 80 per cent. smaller where such undertakings have only one to three workers. Compensation is payable by the employer for traumatic injuries and occupational diseases, the latter being defined in Order No. 2,459 of 22 November 1948. Insurance of his risk is optional for the employer.

Employers in Syria must provide first aid and pay all medical, pharmaceutical, hospital and transport expenses, except that a public hospital within 50 kilometres, if any, must provide victims with free hospital treatment. When incapacity lasts for more than three days, employers must also pay a cash temporary incapacity benefit equal to 50 per cent. of wages below specified maxima. This is payable from the date of the accident until recovery, death or certification of permanent incapacity.

vention of tuberculosis, assists in the hospitalization of needy cases and administers a sanatorium at Dahr el Baidek. The Armenian Charitable Society furnishes treatment facilities for the care of Armenian patients. The Young Women's Moslem Association was established for the promotion of education among Moslem women, and since 1948 it has maintained a training school for nurses in Beirut. The Mouassat Society, an organization of Moslem women interested in infant welfare work, finances a small maternity hospital in Beirut.

The medical schools of the American University of Beirut and the Université Saint-Joseph have affiliated medical care and preventive services. The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in America supports a medical mission in Tripoli. The Near East Foundation directed a general health and rural improvement program in the Anjar villages in the Bekaa valley from 1944 to 1951, when it retired from Lebanon. It also instituted an extensive malaria control project in the Anjar and the Amsilk swamp areas. The Karagheusian Corporation, in America, contributed substantially to the work of the Foundation in the Armenian villages, and provides for the maintenance of child welfare centers in Anjar and Beirut.

The Lebanese Public Health Association is prominent among the professional societies. It is concerned with the promotion of public health in Lebanon and with the dissemination of educational materials. The Lebanese Medical Association is likewise active, and publishes a journal for its membership.

Two industries maintain medical facilities for the benefit of their employees—the Iraq Petroleum Company, at Tripoli, and the Trans-Arabian Pipeline Company, at Beirut and Sidon. The Iraq Petroleum Company also subsidizes a medical insurance scheme for the families of its employees. The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees carries on public health programs in the various camps